Cur San Francisco Correspondence. SAN FRANCISCO, June 20-12 o'clock. A Present from San Francisco to New York-Constitution of the Vigilance Committee and their Declaration of Principles-The New Organizanon Formed to Support the Committee-Its Character and Objects-Resolutions Passed at its First Meeting, &c., &c.

This letter has for vignettes engravings of the coms of the Vigilance Committee, Sacramento treet, and of the mass meeting held on the 14th of une to endorse the acts of the Committee.]

Look at this picture, Mr. Bennett, of the great outcuring of the people on Saturday to endorse the acts of the Committee of Vigilance. Extend the area, as shown on this sheet ten times, and it will yet give you but a faint idea of the compact massee assembled, moved by but one impulse—the regeneration of California-the overthrow of ruffianish and corrupt politicians—the purification of the judicial and political atmosphere, and the re-establishment not everthrow-of the law in its purity; and for such have we arisen in our might. From the surges of the Pacific to the snowcapped peaks of the Sierra Nevada, there is but one voice, declaring that petther from the penal settlements of Great Britain, nor the Bowery, New York, shall we henceforth emport our law givers or patent voters. Hence, we send them back to you, Mr. Bennett. This climate has changed of late, and suite not their constitutions, They might get the bronchitis, or some other disease affecting their respiration, were they to tarry longer here. We low, that in your abundant wealth, you would wiltangly spare us some of your political jewels; but we must not take advantage of your generosity. You, of New York, have become used to their ways of administering the law, and grinding out, on the patent steam power principle, the votes necessary for mumeipal purposes, and you don't mind it; but we, on the Pacific, are yet in a semi-civilized state, and are not yet prepared for scientific innovations on old essablished forms-"of one man putting in but one vote." It is slow, I admit, but, until our population becomes greater, will answer all of our purposes. In your city it is different. You have a tense population, and your merchants are busy: hence the "boys" we are sending you will save lots of trouble. They have the machine; and if you want " Mr. Snooks" elected, they have only to turn a crank—a thousand votes are deposited, and Snooks

I have been requested, by a large number of our eading merchants here, to ask you to give a place myour columns to the constitution of the Vigilance Committee, and their address, or declaration of princi ples. They desire it in order that our Fastern friends may see that they are actuated by noble purposes— that it is no mob spirit which has banded them to-gether, but a desire and a determination to make California a fit abiding place for them and their tamilies.

California a fit abiding place for them and their families.

The organization, numbering, I am told, some stree or four thousand, which grew out of the mass meeting on Saturday, is headed and led by the same character of men as compose the Vigilance Committee, (read their names and see,) while they endorse the acts of the Committee of Vigilance, and pledge themselves to aid them in carrying out the purposes of their organization as set forth in their declaration of principles. They at the same time hold themselves aloof as a distinct committee, to be ready to act as a conservative power in case the Committee of Vigilance should go beyond the objects which called them together, and as set forth in their address above referred to. In fine, this new organization, whilst it gives moral support to the Committee of Vigilance, with a pledge of physical aid when needed to carry out their edicts, they at the same time tend to act as a balance wheel, or conservative power, ready to step in in case the Committee of Vigilance, in their overzeal, should go too far. This, however, no one apprehends. The committee of nineteen who head this conservative auxiliary force, are:—

President—Hon. Ballie Peyton.
The Presidents—H. M. Naglee, F. A. Woodworth, Gardner Elliott, Pan J. Gibb, G. N. Shaw, H. M. Gray, Sam J. Hensely, Gustave Touchard, S. C. Wass, L. Maynard, L. McLane, Jr., Gwyn Page, T. C. Hambly, David Chambers, Abel Guy, John State, E. W. Church, Wm. McM.-Chae. ecretaries-A. G. Eandall, Theodore Payne.

Secretaries—A. G. Enndall, Theodore Payne.

These gentlemen are without an exception the purest and adolest men of our land. I enclose you the preamble and resolutions prepared and offered by these gentlemen to, and adopted by the mass meeting on Saturday. I hope that you will publish them, as well as the constitution and address of the Committee of Vigilance. We are the more auxious that you should do so as it will tend to satisfy our friends on the Atlantic coast that we are not revolutionizing be government, but only the thieves. We are not against the law, only against the habitual violators of it. We want law, not the shadow. We are in pursuit of the substance—the form or shadow has pursued as long enough—and we intend to have it.

The force of the Vigilance Committee numbers of the very law to the same ways. Int. feel that

force of the Vigilance Committee numbers exactly 6,000; they can have more, but feel that their forces are strong enough against the Governor's army of 477, all told including Generals. Colonels, Majors and Captains. For several days there were due summons of war, pestilence and famine, and we really thought, at one time, they lied so industriously, that we should have a collision; but when they came to muster in their forces it was found that in San Francisco and Sacramento combined they numbered 315 men to a unit. So even the rumors of war have died out in the last few days, although the papers will continue to sprinkle through their columns a little saltpetre and charcoal; but they must furnish their readers with reading matter, and they cannot be writing editorias all the time. The city of San Francisco certainly was never more orderly, and business never went on more regularly than within the last day or two. The absence of such notions ruffians cannot seriously affect (injuriously) our prosperity.

Ned McGowan and Pete Wightman are concerned to be hung when caught; and we expect to get hold of many more, some of whom have aspired to very high positions. Between the salling of this steamer and the next, we expect to send you some forty or fifty more in addition to the above list.

In two weeks from this time, the Vigilance Com-

In two weeks from this time, the Vigilance Com-In two weeks from this time, the Vigilance Committee will publish all the testimony they will have taken up to that time, and the developments will startle you when you read it. Four cierks have been constantly employed at the Committee rooms taking down testimony. It will be shown to this poor deduced people of California, that while J. Egier occupied the gubernatorial chair, Major P. B. Redding was the Governor elect by a large majority, and that the returns were broken open at the seat of government and altered to elect him, Bigler. I tell you this in advance of the seal of secresy being removed by the oath, for the reason that before it reaches your hands these developments will have appeared in all the papers in California; and now at 2) o'clock I close.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5, 1856. Independence Day in San Francisco-Indifference Manifested to the Celebration-Excitemen Caused by the Arrest of Judge Terry-His Friends flocking into the City from all Quarters-Hopkins Pronounced out of Danger-Critical Position of the Vigilance Committee in regard to Terry's Trial-Defenceless Condition of the State Authorities at the Outhreak of the Revolution— Demand of Commander Boutwell, of the John Adams, for the Release of Terry—Singular Conduct of the Naval Agent at Benicia-Origin of the Terry Affrey-Melancholy Condition of Son

Francisco

Yesterday, the anniversary of our national inde sendence, was observed to a very moderate extent in an Francisco. There was an entire absence of that ntward display of enthusiasm common on such occasions, nor were there preparations made to give it that coket with which patriotic citizens delight to honor the occasion. The day was beautiful, the sky clear and serene, but gloom and doubt reigned superne. From the unfortunate condition of affairs here, it passed over as the most remarkable Fourth of July that has arrived since California became an integral part of the United States. No oration was delivered, and the only event that characterized it from an ordinary cesting day was the reception by the Fire Department of an engine company from the interior, which opportunely arrived the evening before. We have become so familiarised with military displays of late that the presence of three militia companies in the streets, who disbanded—declining to respond to the call of the executive—was looked or as no recognition of the anniversary. Even the shupping were far from being dressed in the number of the eriebration was published in the morning papers of yesterday for the information of readers in the calebration was published in the morning papers of yesterday for the information of readers in the Amantic States. In Sacramento a committee casions, nor were there preparations made to give it that color with which patriotic citizens delight to honor the occasion. The day was beautiful, the sky

of citizens reported against any observance of the

Judge Terry, of the Supreme Court, has been ar rested by the Vigilance Committee since the departure of the last mail. He remains still in prison. This proceeding has created a deep sensation, extending through the whole State His offence, and the circumstances connected with it, are referred to further on. Up to that act the individuals punished were of little note, and for the most part men of indifferent character. Terry was elected by the people at large, and subsequent action shows his con-stituents are determined if he is to be tried by his enemies, who at the same time are to be judges and witnesses, they will not be his executioners. His numerous friends have flocked to the city from every quarter, resolved to await the result. Pully six bundred have congregated, and they are untiring in their efforts to have justice awarded him It is understood he is undergoing trial, and as all outside access is denied, even to the exclusion of Mrs. Terry, it is impossible to know what progress is made Hopkins, represented to be in a dying condition up to a few days since, is now pronounced out of danger, which promises an early decision as to the Judge's sentence. It is urged against him that be had no business in San Francisco; that his presence here was to promote a conflict, and his readiness in using a knife was un worthy a judicial officer; and, therefore, one who could so far forget himself is deserving of no consideration on account of his high station. His friends allege, what the facts hear out, that he avoided a conflict, and was retreating from the place where Hopkins attempted to arrest Molony. that he might be free from further interruption, and that it was while thus retreating he was assailed and driven to the desperate necessity of wounding his antagonist.

In disposing of Terry the Committee tread upon dangerous ground. They can be considered in no other light than as a political party, and what was fatal to a more formidable one, threatene their destruction. Sectional feeling enters deeply into the views of those opposed to depriving the Judge of what is secured to all-an open and impartial trial. What is spoken of openly in the streets may be published to the world. Terry is a Southerner, and his captors are, without an exception, perhaps, from the North. Notwithstanding the unfair attempts to prejudice his case, the strong desire for vengeance in the ranks of the revolutionists, the hesitation displayed by the Executive Committee, is proof they realize to some extent the responsibility they would assume in harming Terry in any respect. Nothing is so painful as to note the degeneracy of the press. One paper demanded the hanging of Howard and the leaders of the law and order forces. The editors of a number of journals favorable to the uprising of the people, held a convention a few days after Terry's arrest to consider the critical condition of the city. Foreseeing the danger, they agreed to counsel moderation and endeavor to allay excitement. Their efforts had some effect, though strenuously resisted by the other sheets who insisted that Terry had no claims to mercy, and he should be made an example of. I feariessly assert a terrible retribution would follow any violence done Terry, and the trouble we have gone through would be trifles to those certain to arise if so great a wrong was done. Even if Hopkins

gone through would be trifles to those certain to arise if so great a wrong was done. Even if Hopkins were to die, no jury in Christen lom would find any other verdict than justifiable homicide in a smillar case. It is true to day the committee are all-powerful, but a step in a wrong direction would give them their quietus. In this lies Terry's safety.

The prospect of an early settlement of our difficulties appears farther of than ever. People who were wavering before, now join the successful party as the safest. Since the seizure of the State arms perhaps over a thousand has been added to the Committee's rolls. Deeply implicated in the illegal measures that have prostrated the State, their authors are compelled to go on. Indignation was kept alive by the promised ballot box stofling disclosures, but they have never been published. A false bottomed hox was found in some old tenement, but there is no proof it was area mad at any State or county election. The recital of horrid rimes and shameful excesses charged against officials can only find their complement in the atrouties committed by the blacks of St. Domingo. No confirmation accompanies these allegations. However, they are readily believed in the present state of the public mind, though retracted by their disseminators next day. As a matter of safety, the Committee will make every effort to displace the present officeholders, but without the use of force it will be impossible for hem to succeed. It is reported ten of their magnates proceed to the East to-day, for what purpose we are left to surmise. All their affairs are enveloped in the profoundest secresy, and every act of their agents is performed revolver in hand. Business matters here are in a very bad way, and the total stagnation of trade must finally end disastrously to our credit. stagnation of trade must finally end disastrously

agents is performed revolver in hand. Bosiness matters here are in a very bad way, and the total stagnation of trade must finally end disastrously to our credit.

As all intentien of resisting the Committee by the State for the present is given up, a glance at its resources to meet the rebellion at its outbreak may be instructive. There was not two rounds of cartridges for each company on the 15th May, and were not a pressing request made on the officer in command at the Presidio, who turnished a supply, the men would be without amunition. Whan the necessities of the occasion required the calling into service of a requisite force, it was discovered no arms were in the possession of the State. Without them it would be futile to proceed. Governor Johnson sought an interview with Gen. Wold at Benicia, and after representing to him the need of arms to equip the militia, and discussing fully the condition of affairs and the responsibility to be assumed, General Wool gave him the assumable that windever number he required were at his service. Johnson, satisfied with the promise, issued his proclamation, which he never would have done without it. A deputation of the Vigilance Committee at once hurried to Wool to prevent him issuing the arms, and their arguments seem to have had the effect of changing the General's mind. This triumph added influence and power to the Committee; and when they imagined themselves on the brink of destruction—for then they would not hazard a fight—they came out stronger and entirely free from for ture molestation. Even earlier, the outbreak might have been checked in the bad, and its lasting oding avoided. Mayor Van Ness, per seving the preparations going on two days after King was shot, requested the Collector of the Fort to place Casey on board one of the revenue cutters in the harbor. Had this been done, no excuse for the people to organize and take him from the jail would have existed, and the attempt to enroll men would have failed for want of a definite onject. Consent was promptly gi

or departure.

It is to be feared that the people in the Eastern

all officials. Nothing was left to the Governor but to apply to Congress for assistance to quell the insurrection, and no doubt some action has before now been taken on it. They cannot stop to listen to the representations of the Committee, who will use every means to bindfold Congress and the people. It will be for them to decide which is the legal government, and act according to the requirements of the constitution. Every day turnishes fresh people of the absence of all necessity for the humiliating condition we are reduced to. In New York charges of dishonesty at the ballot box have been made as often as elections take place; but the doctrine of sobverting all anthority would not be countenanced for a moment in your city.

The ramparts that guard the council chambers, prison and garrison of the Committee, still rear their threatening fronts. Their power for the present is undisputed. Time, the fruitful mother of stirring events, has presented us with sufficient to satisfy the most craving appetite for excitement. Scarce had the steamer, that left here on the 20th, lost sight of our shores, than the crowning act of disloyalty was consummated. The mask is thrown off, and the laws of the State and its authority have ceased to exist. Rebellion has at last attained its utmost limit, leaving us entirely and unresistingly in the power of the Committee of Vigilancs. Whatever shadow of authority is recognized in the ministers of the law—whatever lingering respect that might have remained in the breasts of the insurrectionists for the forms of justice, have been cast asside, and the armed bands of our new rulers are the unliquence of our journals to justify every action of the Committee impartial people will be furnished by the press, but, iamentable to say, so distorted by prejudice and the all-powerful influence of our rulers, that the people of the Eastern States will have no accurate idea of what has transpired. Despite the systematic labors of a large portion of our journals to justify every action of the Commit

dred of the militia taken prisoners and held in confinement.

Information was received by the Vigilance Committee that a shipment of muskets was in transit to San Francisco for the use of the State forces. A small vessel, in charge of two or three members of a militia company, had them on board. It was determined to seize these. A schooner was despatched, fully manned, with instructions to bring them to the headquarters in this city. Success attended the expedition, and the arms were deposited in the desired place. It then occurred to the instigators, perhaps for the first time, that this act was an act of piracy and an offence against the laws of the United States. Accordingly they sought to remove the witnesses, and we have, at the end of the day, J. E. Malony, John Phillips and James McNab, the crew of the government vessel, incarcerated in the cells of their fortress. The attempt to arrest Malony occurred at the time he was in the office of Dr. Ashe, United States Navy Agent, in company with Judge Terry, of the Supreme Court, and a few other gentlemen. Naturally indignant that this outrage should be perpetrated in his presence, Hopkins, with six or seven of the police of the Committee were ordered out of the office, without being permitted to take Malony with them. Now it happened that this man Hopkins was particularly obnoxious to the party favoring the constituted authorities. He had, by solicitation, obtained the rather doubtful honor of acting the part of executioner to Casey, it is said, te gratify a dislike entertained for that annortunate man. All accounts agree that on the second attempt to arrest Malony, when he, Terry and their friends were on their way to the armory of Ashe's company, Hopkins, with a large reinforcement he had assembled, was the aggressor; used force to deprive the Judge of his gun, and when informed of the high position held by him, it only increased his zeal to make him a prisoner. In the melte that followed, a pistol was discharged at Ferry, and when informed of the high posit Information was received by the Vigilance Com

party, proceeded to the armory of the San Francisco Blues.

Anything to equal the excitement that ensued would be impossible to realise. The wildest scenes of popular delirium could only equal the spectacle. Intelligence of the affray spread through the city like wildfire; business was suspended, and the bell of the Vigilants t-lied "presaging wrath" to Terry and his triends. In ten minutes after the occurrence if we bundred men surrounded the block where they senght refuge. Armed bodies of fifty to one hundred keet continually arriving at a full run, until about two thousand, horse and foot, were on the ground. Inoticed that the banking bouse of Palmer, Cook & Co. was made the principal point to raily at, as few minutes after the occurrence, to rush into the office, but they were driven back. What followed proves that the Vigilance Committee had determined before to seize all the arms of the law and order forces, on the first opportantly that presented itself. All appeared pre-arranged, as the marching direct to the various drill rooms proved. It would have teen imprudent to resist at that time. The few men who harriedly gathered after the excitement commenced, could do nothing against such an overwhelming array. Perhaps the wisest course was that adopted by Gen. Howard. A contrary one would have resulted in bloodshed, that certainly would not be confined to the locality invested. Terry maintained his coolness to the end. When he arrived at the armory

hurriedly gathered after the excitement commenced, could do nothing against such an overwhelming array. Perhaps the wisest course was that adopted by Gen. Howard. A contrary one would have resulted in bloodshed, that certainly would not be confined to the locality invested. Terry maintained his coolness to the end. When he arrived at the armorphis first care was to have the muskets loaded, a duty he performed himself. Seeing the hopelessness of holding out, a treaty was entered into, by which all the State arms were given up and the garrison taken prisoners. Thus was a death blow dealt of the cause of order. Of all the military mustered into the service of the commonwealth there only remains the National Lancers, a body who have been from the first the "head and front" of their strength. It was not thought prudent to attack them, so they retain their weapons and reputation still.

Far from exhibiting any signs of an early dissolution, the Committee are busy recruiting and fortifying. A fortnight ago two buildings were sufficient, now the entire block, nine stores, are occupied either in whole or in part. By means of cutting doors through the partition walls, commanication from end to end is maintained. With the increase of front they have deemed it necessary to add to their sand hag defences. About twenty-dive feet was added a week since to the length, and two more guns mounted. The men who act as sentinels wear the belts and accourtements taken from the State militia, and as all their muskets were flint lock they value highly the arms—about 450 stand, not 2,000, as reported—got on the 21st June. The latter are of the most improved model, including large number of rides. Excepting what are in the United States arsenals, they have all the munitions of war in the State. General Wool has removed thour large guns mounted at the Marine Hospital to Beneius—not certainly to prevent their failing into the hands of the Vigitance Committee, for they are extended as a substitute. Officers, or those who appeared be so, fig

pointed for each company, resulting in the expulsion of over one hundred of the would-be purifiers of our community.

The present outbreak, if suppressed, will subserve one good end, if it imparts a lesson to the future rolers of the country of the danger to be apprehended from the want of a sufficient force to prevent insurrection. California will need the most watchful care, for it is indisputable that the seeds of revolution are thickly scattered, and the arms that are to-day turned against the local powers would be as readily used to put an end to our connection with the Union. Prominent politicians have inculcated the doctrine that our interests are distinct from those of the Eastern States, and complained bitterly of sectional disputes being made to militate against our prosperity. Further, it is only necessary to regard the components of the army that serve the Committee. It is true that two-thirds are foreigners, or at least of those willing to fight. Most of these men—Germans and French—came here directly from Europe, and have never been east of the Rocky Mountains. That such people care little for the perpetuation of the Union will not admit of argument. Many of the Americans who join hands with the foreigners have all affection for their old homes blunted, and care little for the connection, especially those who have determined to remain here for their lifetime.

The leaders of this movement have awakened a spirit they cannot control. A morbid appetite for excitement, blood and freeth indignities to the "pow-

spirit they cannot control. A morbid appetite for excitement, blood and fresh indignities to the "powers that be," is prevalent, as in every instance where the mob seize authority they become impatient when kept within reasonable bounds. This is observable,

particularly during the last few weeks, in the thirst to have Terry executed in any event. Though the Executive Committee have not yet done any act that can be considered vindictive, still they will be obliged to exercise all their discretion to resist the pressure from the reckiese and impulsive of their own body. They do not possess the moral influence that would enable them to lay down their powers and have the rank and file imitate their example. Men educated in the turbulent society of continental Europe, are flattered by seeing themselves once successful, and can enjoy the disorganization and chaos they are instrumental in creating. It is their passion, and if the Executive Committee were to resign immediately, satisfied with what is done, another pody, less moderate, would be elected to fill their places. Here we have an illustration of what has often been repeatel—that when once an unlawful course is commenced, the perpetration of fresh wrongs is certain to follow.

It would be impossible to conceive a city more unhappily situated than San Francisco. Since the fatal step of annulling the laws was taken, we have descended rapidly into a condition of society nearly resembling a pandemonium. The last fortnight has been prolific of horrors. Shooting, suicides, hauging, and the daily recital of "deeds to make Heaven weep" have taken the place of the comparitive quiet existing before. Distrust and suspicion reigns paramount. To the tame denizens of New York it will be hard to comprehend such a state of things in a community composed of American citizens, but the people readent here a few years change very much indeed. Counterbalancing this picture we have, after two months, the hanging of two men, one of whom committed the act he died for twelve hours before the organization of the committee, and the benishment of about a dozen wretches, indigent and without friends, that a demonstration of moral force, at any moment, would have blotted out all their power of doing harm. If the work of purification is to proc

Our Washington Territory Corresp STEILACOON, W. T., June 15, 1856. Sketch of the Indian Wars of Oregon and Washington Territories- The Charge of a Matured Indian Organization Refuted-Distinct Causes which Led to the Indian Outbreaks in both Terre tories-The Campaign by the Regular Troops-The War on the Sound-The Difficulties on Rogue River-Newspaper Exaggerations-General Wool and General Stevens's Proceedings. Se . Se.

A short account of the origin and progress of the Indian wars of Washington and Oregon Territories may be of interest to your readers, particularly athey are likely to make a heavy draw upon the sub-treasury, and the people should undoubtedly know why and to what purpose their money is expended As much feeling and dissention has existed through out the country since the commencement of the Indian difficulties, the most perverted and exaggerated views have found their way to your side of the con tinent through the newspaper organs of the different parties, and through letters from interested indivi-duals. A disinterested participator in the difficu-ties, whose duty it has been to obey and fight. without caring who was right and who was wrong, and whether the cause was just or unjust, I am perhaps able to give as disinter-ested a view of the difficulties as you will be able to get from any source, regretting that I am not fami liar with all the details, though my judgment in the main I feel assured is correct.

From the fact that difficulties commenced simultaneously in Southern Oregon and Northern Washingten, it has been maintained that they were consequences of a matured organization of all the Indian tribes throughout the two Territories, and this has even been asserted in Congress. From the knowledge of the Indian character that I possess, 1 know such a combination to be as impossible as it is absurd, and the most that can be said is that of singular coincidence. The coincidence ceases to be remarkable, however, when all the facts are known.

There are in reality two wars existing, that in Southern Oregon having its immediate origin in d rect aggressions of the whites of the most forbid, ding character, and that in Washington having its mmediate origin in direct aggressions of the Yokamah Indians, committed on miners travelling through their country to Fort Colville. The war on Puget Sound has its origin in the Yokamah country, and is an offspring of that difficulty. But other influences operated to bring these calumities on the people. The expenses of the Rogue River war in 1853 were paid in the early part of last year; the depressing effect of the war had passed away, and the influx of this money into the country prepared the public mind to consider another war rather as a blessing than a calamity. Hence no difficulties could be settled with Indians wit was particularly the case in Southern Oregon, where most of the money was disbursed. Possessing a mining population and comparatively free settlers, a large proportion, renegades who hover on the line of California and Oregon, fleeing from justice alternately from one side to the other, personal difficulty was frequent between individuals, in by far the greatest number of cases having their origin in the maltreatment of the Indian's wife or daughter, which has ever been the case in this country where white females are rare. These difficulties frequently brought on the death of one party or the other. If the red man fell justice never overtook the offender, who was, perhaps, the original aggressor, unless the red man's friends took the case into their own hands. But, unfortunately, the Indian is satisfied with blood, whether innocent or guilty, and some innocent and unoffending person frequently paid the penalty. Whenever a white man fell, whether right or wrong, there was always a great hue and cry for vengeance, and deemed a just cause of war. The Oregon papers of the spring and summer of 1855 teemed with inflammatory letters and communications, and even editorials, urging the people to rise and exterminate the Indians. Many of these communications were written by individuals who are known to have reaped largely from the war of '53. These occurrences were so numerous and repeated during the summer of 1855, that Major Lupton had sufficient confidence to suppose that his acts would be received with favor, and organized a party secretly to attack a body of Indians belonging to old Jake's band, who had gone up to Bute creek, on Rogue river, for provicions. As it happened, the men of the party had returned to the reservation, near Fort Lane, in obedi-ence to orders, and Lupton found only the old men, women and children in the camp on the morning of the 8th of October. Twenty seven were killed, among all of which there were but three young men the remainder were old men, women and children.

In this affair not a gun was fired by the Indians;

Lupton, however, was mortally wounded as he ran
up to despatch a wounded Indian, who received him with an arrow. On the morning of the 9th following, a few Indians left the reservation at Fort Lane, and commenced those acts of barbarity that are so prominently set forth in justification of the war.
One half of the Indians on the receivation remained there, and claimed the protection of the whites. About sixty left, and, joined by about 25 more from Lower Rogue river, arrayed themselves against the whites. The willingness of the whites to go to war Lower Rogue river, arrayed themselves against the whites. The willingness of the whites to go to war is a proof positive that they cared more for the pay they expected from the public coffers for their services, and the manner in which they fought confirms that they cared more to prolong the war than to end it; for on the 31st of November four hundred whites, including volunteers and regular troops, attacked about seventy indians, and after two days fighting hauled off with ten killed and twenty-seven wounded, without any positive evidence that a single Indian had been killed. A proper disposition of the troops would have ensured the complete overthrow of the Indians. I was present in this affair, and know these facts to be so. When I left that region there were near a thousand men in the field against this handful of Indians.

Simultaneous with this outbreak, the head chief of the Yakamatas, Kamiakin, had matured his plans, and the war commenced in the north. Kamiakin had long entertained an attack on the whites, but their indifference to his threat, heellessly continuing to visit his country in unpretected parties, the difficulty of persuading other tribes to join him, and the want of means compelled him to postpone it from time to time. The various treaties concluded last summer by Gov. Elevene, made in such haste, and dictated in a manner that would accept of no re-

fusal, created disaffection among the ledians, and prepared them to join Kamiakin. The discovery of the feolide mines favored matters, and cave Kamiakin opportunities of cutting off small parties of miners traveling through his country. When Halier went up with his small command to look after the interests of the miners. Kamiakin met him with all his force, and drove him back. This affair, exaggerated into a great victory by the Indians, swelled their ranks from adjoining tribes. The Caynse and Rogne river war warrants had prepared the people to hall with deluded pleasure a war that was likely to line the pockets of all parties from the public treasury. Without sonsidering the propriety of carrying on an aggressive war into another Territory, the Governor of Oregon called out a large force of volunters, on the requisition of Major Reins, U. S. A., whose authority to make such a requisition may well be questioned.

The idea does not seem to have been considered whether the Governor had authority to comply with such a requisition, and the Governor himself does not seem to have reflected upon what would be the proper course to purse; consequently a large volunteer force was called out.

whether the Governor had anthority to comply with such a requisition, and the Governor himself does not seem to have reflected upon what would be the proper course to pursue; consequently a large volunteer force was called out, mounted and equipped on the credit of the general government. Horses were furnished at the most extravagant prices; that is, they were turned ever by the people to the Governor, who had them appraised, usually at three times their value, in order to pay for the delay that would necessarily follow before the scrip would be taken up by the general government. Generally each volunteer furnished his win horse, for which he expected to get four dollars per day, and the value of the horse, according to his appraisment, in case he should be hurt or die in service. Provisions were supplied at the same extravagant price. Major Reins, thus, in November last marched into the Yakamah country with all the regular troops he could command, and about three hundred volunteers under Col. Nesmith. Major Reins was supplied with the commission of Brigadier General by the acting Governor of Washington Territory, in order that he might rank Col. Nesmith, who was willing to co-operate, but not to be commanded. Nesmith was in turn supplied with a commission of General by the Governor of Oregon, in order that he might not be ranked by Reins. With these dissensions among the troops the campaign was made into the heart of the enemy's country. As was afterwards ascertained the Indians were prepared to meet them on the road that would naturally have been taken by the troops; but their commander chose to take them by a long and circuitous road, in order to surprise them. Meeting no Indians to oppose their course, the troops returned without accomplishing anything except to burn a few caches of provisions, and completely demolishing the Catholic Mission at the Asturies, the padre of which had, by his influence held Kamiakin in check thus long by keeping the commander of Fort Dalles informed of his designs. This unjusti

returned to Fort Dalles. Here was then a large wohnteer force in the field and no enemy to contend with.

It was absolutely necessary to send these troops somewhere, but no depredation had been committed in any other quarter except the Yakamah country. Yet the belief that Kamiakin had gone to Walla Walla, and the hypothesis that many warriors from the tribes on the south side of the Columbia were engaged with Kamiakin against the whites, determined the Governor to send his forces to Walla Walla. By this time Nesmith had become disgusted with the want of discipline among his men, and resigned, and Col. Kelly was placed in charge of the expedition. Arrived at Walla Walla they were met by Peu pew-mox-mox with demonstrations of friendship, and, as a guarantee of his sincerity placed himself under the charge of the volunteers. But, perhaps, by a mutual want of confidence on both sides, they became embroiled, no one knows why or how. Peu-pew-mox-mox, whilst a prisoner, was killed, with several others who had surrendered themselves at the same time, and an extensive skirmish commenced, which lasted for four days. A number of whites were killed—as osays the report of the fight. The affair has gone upon the records of the Territory as a great victory. The people thus found themselves on the verge of a war with all the tribes south of the Columbia, out of difficulties that occurred in the Yakama country. This expedition was protested against by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs and by General Wool, as likely to involve us in a war with all the tribes south of the Columbia. But it was maintained that such would be the case nevertheless, and that they had already been concerned with Kamiakin in his depredations. With the exception of a few traders on the Columbia, there were no interests to protect in that quarter, and if they were concerned their punishment could be postponed indefinitely to suit the convenience of the proper authority to do so. Another excuse was to protect the return of Governor Stevens from the Blac

About the time of the return of Maj. Reins, Gen.
Wool arrived in the Territory. An inspection of the
means on hand determined the General to give up a
winter campaign, and he was influenced as much by
the inclemency of the season as any thing else, for e Columbia clo

was cut off with the upper country for many weeks, and the valunteers had all they could do to sustain themselves on beef alone, without pursuing the enemy. Then winter passed, and they were unable to effect anything. Spring came and the great battle that was to decide everything did not take place—the enemy could not be found. The Volunteers returned through the Valkama country without doing them any harm. They still had several hundred horses left that had not been starved or frozen to death during the winter, or been run away with by the Indians. These they permitted the Indians to run off with when within a few miles of the Dalles, otherwise they would have had to take them, broken down as they were, and would not be entitled to the appraisment. They were then ready to be discharged, which was done.

There was much delay with the regular froops to commence the spring campaign, the reason for which is not fully understood. The blame, however, rained down by the people of Oragon and Washington, falls heavy upon Gen. Wool. Another delay was caused just as the expedition started; they were going to Walla Walla, too, though nobody can see why. The line of communication was left unprotected at the Cascades, and the day that the regular troops set out from the Dalles for Walla Walla the Indians made a descent on the Cascades, which entirely changed its direction. The Indians were driven back with, loss, but the whites safered also before reinforcements could arrive. The Clikatals thus proved themselves the most formidable enemy, and Col. Wright changed his course from Walla the Indians bere inforcements could arrive. The Clikatals thus proved themselves the most formidable enemy, and Col. Wright changed his course from Walla Walla to the Yakama country where he now is, and the public mind is withing to bear what he will do. A feud has arisen between General Wool and the Governor during this time. The Governor has gone to work without consulting the Governor during this time. The Governor has gone to work without c

gave battle to a portion of the regular troops, and were repulsed, with comparatively small loss on both sides. On the 10th they tried the solunteers, with a similar result. Feeling that they were to be driven, and perhaps being limited in their supply of powder and had thought and they were to be driven, and perhaps being limited in their supply of powder and had thought and the solunteers were at Walls, whe like the leaders took advantage of a favorable opportunity and crossed the mountains into the Yakama country, and the rost scattered in small parties and hid themselves in the swamps and thickets, whither they were pursued by volunteers and regulars with much success, and many were killed or taken prisoners, and the others came into the reservations and surrendered themselves; and now for two months scarcely a he stile leaders to the control of the control of

rities do their duty we need never have these bloody cenes again.

Many other questions of a local nature have arisen during our difficulties that have engendered much feeling and trouble. None more so than the result of Gen. Stevens' declaration of martial law over a portion of this Territory. However well meant, he has made a great mistake, and it will do him much harm. He will, however, unless he commits some other faux pas, be the next delegate to Congress from this Territory, for the reason that he best understands the nature of the expenses incurred during the war. Unless they are paid the Territory will be depressed for many years, and the people must send some one with his energy and his knowledge to Coagress to secure their payment.

FIVE BUILDINGS DESTROYED-FIVE PARTIALLY DE-STROYED-TWENTY FVE FAMILIES TURNED OUT OF

FIVE BUILDINGS DESTROYED—FIVE FARITALLY DESTROYED—TWENTY-FVE FAMILIES TURNED OUT OF LOOKS.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in a building belonging to Mr. Geo. Walker, on Sixth Street Hill, and spread so rapidly that five buildings were not only destroyed before it could be checked, and five more had their roofs burnt off, and were more or less damaged in other respects.

The buildings were mostly frames, of small value, but occupied by a large number of families—many of them Irish—and the flames spread so rapidly that few of the occupants were able to save anything.

BUILDINGS TOTALLY DESTROYED.

1. A frame cottage on Sixth Street Hill belonging to Mr. Wilmer, and occupied by Alex. Corbyn, salesman at Ball's new saloon. He lost everything, including a trunk containing \$300 in money.

2. A two story frame (in which the fire originated) belonging to Mr. Walker. This was occupied by five families. Very little furniture was saved.

3. A three story brick belonging to Mr. Hackett, and occupied by him. The building was worth some \$4.500, and is insured. Mr. Hackett also lost almost all his furniture.

4. A frame cottage belonging to, and occupied by a colored man by the name of Smith.

5. A one story frame occupied by a Mr. Eeach, a

a colored man by the name of smith.

5. A one story frame occupied by a Mr. Beach, a

BUILDINGS DANAGED.

1. A frame cottage adjoining the last, belonging to Mrs. Foster, was considerably damaged. It was

1. A frame cottage adjoining the last, belonging to Mrs. Foster, was considerably damaged. It was unoccupied.

2. No. 38, a three story frame, owned by Mr. Powell, of the steamboat boiler yard, and occupied by a number of widows. But little was saved, and that damaged by water. Roof burned off.

3. No. 42, a three story frame, belonging to John F. Windeln, (in William Anderson's china store.) House valued at \$1,000—insured for \$500—furniture all lost. Roof and upper story bunt off.

4. No. 44, a frame, belonging to Thomas Smith, and rented to three families. Roof burnt off and other damages.

5. No. 46, owned and occupied by Mr. Wilmer, (who also owned the cottage Alexander Corby lived in.) Roof and upper story destroyed.

The fire originated, as nearly as we could learn, from the careless use of matches.

A young child was playing with some matches in the wood house of the building where the fire caught. The matches ignited some shavings, which communicated the fire to the building—Cincinnate Gazette, July 25.

VISIT OF A SLAVE TO THE NORTH.—Mesers. R ow land & Brothers, of Norfolk, Va., own a slave, James Willey, whom they permitted some months since to make a trip to the North to see the curiosities. They not only gave him a permit to take passage in the New York steamer from Norfolk, but also gave him the necessary funds to bear his expenses. He visited Falmouth, Fall River, New Bedford, and sundry other abolition towns in Massachusetts, and on Saturday last returned home, via Philidelphia and Baltimore. The Norfolk Argus says:

—When Jim (for this is his familian name) was in New Bedford, he met several (agitives, whom he recognized as former slaves in Norfolk. They supposing he had run away, received him with downsast looks, and assured him that he had come to the wrong place, and remarking that they were "making out" very poorly, having to labor very hard, and get but poorly paid in return; they expressed great dissatisfaction at the treatment they received at the hands of their abolition friends. Jim told them that he had not run away, that he was only one a visit, and would return to Norfolk in a few days. At several of these towns in Massachusetts he was importuned by the abolitionists to remain, assaring him that he was then a free man; he declined their kind offers, and assured them that such freedom as a black man enjoyed with them had no charms for him—he vastly preferred the slavery of Norfolk, accompanied with an abundance of the neroseties, saye, the comforts of life as he enjoyed them at home, to all the freedom that Massachusetts could tender him.